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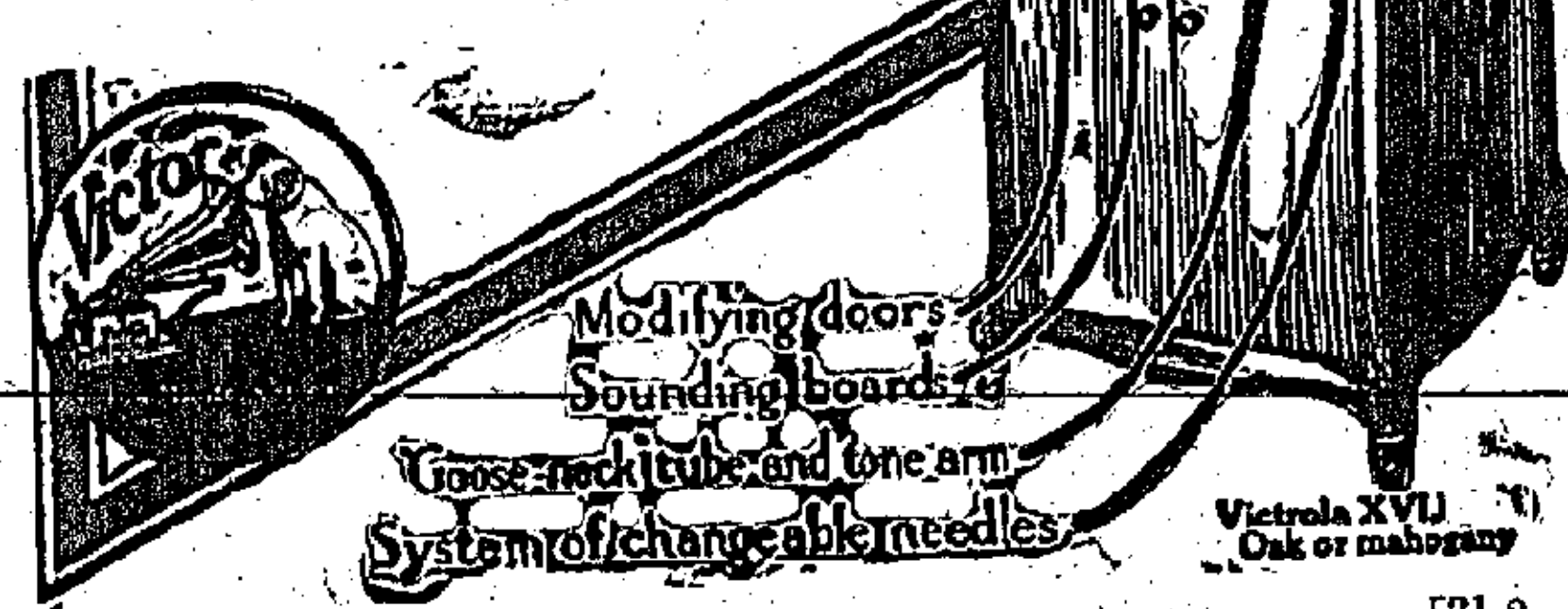
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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [54]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [50]

BEHN. MEYER'S DEBTS.

HONGKONG BANK ESTABLISH A
BIG CLAIM.STRAITS GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTIONS
TO LIQUIDATOR.

A matter of some importance and of not a little interest came before the Chief Justice (Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.) in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements on the 10th inst. It related to a claim by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, involving an amount of \$140,000, against Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and the issues turned on the provisions and interpretation of the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinances. Mr. Gilbert S. Carver appeared for the Bank, and Mr. H. A. Mundell for the liquidator of Behn, Meyer & Co., Mr. W. H. Macgregor. The following is a summary of the report given in the Singapore Free Press.

At the outset, Mr. Mundell said that he proposed simply to get before his lordship what he considered to be the various constructions that might be put on the Ordinance. He proceeded to read an affidavit by the liquidator, in the course of which Mr. Macgregor stated that at the time that he was appointed liquidator the company was indebted to the Bank in respect of overdrafts at different branches of the company, such as the Batavia and Sourabaya branches. Correspondence passed regarding the amounts owing. He was advised to reject any claim in respect of debts owing by branches of the company outside the Colony, he being only appointed liquidator to deal with claims arising within the Colony. He therefore refused to admit any such claim.

With reference to this paragraph, Mr. Mundell said that he should like it to be clear to his lordship and to the Press that under sub-section 16 section 4 of the Ordinance the liquidator had to conform with any directions which might be given to him by the Government. The liquidator did not take upon himself the rejection of those claims.

His lordship—If he takes directions from the Government, why should he come into Court?

Mr. Mundell—At the time that the Attorney-General, or the representative of the Government, advised the rejection of the claims, he also said that the Bank might bring the matter before the Court under section 4 sub-section 16a.

By arrangement with the Bank, added counsel, the liquidator took out the summons instead of the Bank. It was a friendly arrangement. He might also mention that this was only one of several similar cases.

His lordship—Well, what is it? Mr. Mundell said that all directions from the Government to the liquidator came through the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Saunders, and there had been directions that good-will and property should not be sold—that the good-will of the business should not be sold, that no property should be sold, and so on. Those were perhaps not absolute directions from Government under section 16, but they were directions which he thought a liquidator could not very well afford to ignore.

His lordship later suggested that perhaps it would be better if Mr. Mundell recalled what he had said about section 16 and simply that it was suggested that the matter might be brought before the Court.

Mr. Mundell—I may put it in that the liquidator has no desire to reject a claim by a British Bank, and that in acting as he has done in bringing this matter before the Court he is acting in accordance with instructions received from the authorities, and the arrangement under which this application is made is a friendly arrangement with the Bank.

WITHIN LOCAL JURISDICTION.

His lordship—The claim is one on which the Bank could have proceeded in this Court?

Mr. Mundell—Certainly.

His lordship—They would not have to go to Batavia and Sourabaya?

Mr. Mundell—I think they can sue the company wherever they find it.

His lordship—That is to say, the subject matter of these bills lies as a fact within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Mr. Mundell—Yes, I think so, my lord. There is no doubt that the money is owing from the company to the Bank, and that the Bank can sue the company where they find it.

His lordship—They could have sued them, say, in Hongkong?

During the course of further argument, his lordship said that it seemed to him that all that he had to consider was that here they had a debt which was admitted to be a debt which would normally fall within the jurisdiction of the Court. If there had been no war, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank would have come to that Court and sued Behn, Meyer & Co. there.

Mr. Mundell said that it must be remembered that here there was a liquidation, and he proceeded to point out the difference that this made in the situation.

His lordship was understood to say that he did not propose to give a decision on the points raised as to the interpretation of the Ordinance. That was not needed, for, as he had said before, they had an admitted debt capable in normal circumstances of being recovered in that Court.

Mr. Mundell pointed out that in the Hongkong Ordinance words were inserted to prevent the liquidator from paying any debt that was not incurred in respect of trade carried on actually within the Colony. Those words were omitted from the Straits Ordinance which was passed, he thought, after the Hongkong Ordinance, and very closely followed it in almost every respect.

Mr. Carver submitted that the proposed interpretation was a straining of the Ordinance. His learned friend's contention amounted to the adding of certain words, "in respect of the trade carried on in the Colony," and such a construction was not required by the previous part of the Ordinance. It would only operate to work an injustice, because the creditors of such a company as this gave credit not on the assets of the company generally. Furthermore, such a construction of the Ordinance would operate to let in the liquidators on alien enemy companies in priority to British creditors, which could not have been intended.

AST ADMITTED DEBT.

His lordship stopped Mr. Carver's argument, and repeated his former statement that the only question he had to consider was as to whether the debt was an admitted debt. It was a debt admitted both in account and as coming within the jurisdiction of the Court. It was admitted that the only point really calling for serious consideration was as to whether the claim fell under any particular section—not whether it came under sub-sections four or five of section four, but whether it came under any part of that section. It was admitted that if it came under any section it came under section four. That was one side of the question only. When they came to the other side of the question, they had to consider what, in winding up the affairs of the company, the liquidator had to pay. The section was not particularly definite on the point; they simply had to read broadly. He could not but think that if there had been any intention of the legislature to restrict the section to sums which were solely concerned with local trade it would have said so. In the Hongkong Ordinance something was said of the same nature but having very much the same meaning was inserted. Here they had nothing of the sort. On the ordinary construction, and in the ordinary use of the language, it seemed to him that there was no sort of restriction of any kind whatsoever. As a consequence, as the Ordinance stood, it seemed to him that it was necessary to pay such sum as these in question, and he held that the claim must be admitted.

It was ordered by his lordship that the costs of both parties be paid out of the assets of the liquidation.

A HONGKONG MAN AT THE FRONT.

Sgt. Robert Lapsley, 2nd Middlesex Regt., 15th platoon D. Co., who went home from Hongkong on December 1, 1914, by the P. & O. str. Delta to join the army, writes from "the firing line" to his brother, Mr. H. W. Lapsley, at the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Shanghai:

Since writing to you, I have been Sergeant and on July 1st to full Sergeant, so am fully satisfied with my progress in the army. I was wounded about the middle of June when I was standing up on a machine-gun emplacement examining a large tree felled by German artillery. A bullet came across my chest, cut through the coat and shirt of my left arm and burnt the flesh. I was lucky to escape with such a slight wound, and was off duty for a day. I have been struck with shell splinters a few times, but at a distance that resulted in no hurt at all. It is really wonderful how one escapes when on trench duty, as the Germans are not many hundred yards away and are continually putting at us with bullets and occasionally awakening us with a variety of their artillery and trench mortars.

"There are no more casualties among the Hongkongers who joined this regiment, but since the Battle of Fromelles, from May 9 to May 11 we have not been in any general engagement other than manning trenches, which duty always entails casualties, latterly minimized to a small number that nearly brings this battalion to full strength."

"We are continually moving about, at least once a week staying in the same billets, continually changing farms and giving us varied experiences of camping, in and out. We only lack variety of food and smoke, although the latter are provided at times free, the cigarettes and tobacco are too light for me to enjoy so I had to send to England for strong tobacco. Goodness knows when the next big battle comes off also I think the new army is coming out in large numbers."

"The need of mail letters is good; I have never been off duty for a day and came out here eighteen weeks ago. I have felt sorry for a few days owing to lack of variety in food. All our pay is expended in food; army rations are plentiful and excellent, but the monotony kills, hence one and all spend their pay wherever we are near any village, farms or small towns, on extra food such as tinned milk, bread and fruit or any tinned stuff. The majority of the troops have parcels of food sent to them, all greatly relished and appreciated. Up to now I cannot say I have seen a German except through a telescope 600 yards away, so you can imagine what this war means. I prefer to be in the trenches than out, as we have more liberty there despite more sentry duties, but all parades, saluting, etc., are not observed. Never put your head above the parapet in daylight, the chances are even of getting shot through the head."

"Latterly, the Germans have been very springing with shells, so much so that in our last trench duty of a week not one shell came over. How far my good luck will continue, I cannot say, but I have less when under shell fire and I am continually picked for outpost duty at night in 'no-man's land,' i.e., the ground between the Germans and ours. One night I was out in charge of three men examining trenches for mines and Germans, when one of my men was rendered *hors de combat*, so I had to carry him back myself. I think through this the commandant gave me the third stripe and since then this dangerous duty generally falls to my lot."

A FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING
MAN.HEROIC DEATHS BY INDIAN
TROOPS.

HOW LIEUT. COLONEL RENNICK DIED.

The vivid account that an Indian Eye-

Witness has written of the fighting around

Ypres in April shows how magnificently

the Indian troops engaged men. Some

their reputation as fighting men. Some

of the Indian soldiers who took part in this

action, and particularly the 40th Pathans,

had never been under shell fire before,

but they faced the ordeal without flinching,

and marched on imperturbably with

scarcely a pause when gas was made in

their ranks by falling shells. This collective

courage was supplemented by individual

daring and self-sacrifice. One

Pathan sepoy volunteered to go back across

a space of 250 yards, swept with shells and

bullets, to fetch a machine-gun; another

sepoy of the 129th Baluchis volunteered

to carry a message across a similar fire-

swept zone, and completed his task though

badly wounded by a shell. The use of

poison gas by the Germans finally com-

pelled our force to retire; but even then

a mixed party, consisting of Connaught

Rangers, Manchester, Pathans, Sikhs and

Baluchis, dug themselves in and held the

enemy at bay till dusk. An Indian officer,

Subadar Mir Dast, who specially dis-

tinguished himself on this occasion, was

awarded the Victoria Cross. Another

Indian officer, who all the British officers

in his company had been killed, took com-

mand and rallied and re-formed his men.

That such deeds should be done by men

fighting far away from their homes in a

quarrel the full purport of which they

can hardly be expected to understand

speaks volumes for the spirit of loyalty

that has been bred in the Indian Army by

its British officers. That spirit springs

from mutual confidence breeding mutual

devotion, and the Indian Eye-Witness ap-

propriately supplements his tales of Indian

heroism with the account of the way in

which a British officer, badly wounded,

asked to be carried to hospital by two of

his Pathans, so that he might have them

with him if he died on the way.

The reference in the concluding lines of the

foregoing extract from the London Daily

Graphic is to the death of Lieut. Colonel

Rennick, who was in command of the 40th

Pathans, which went direct from Hong-

kong to the front. In an account by an

Indian Eye-Witness of the operations

around Ypres of the Lahore Division of the

Indian Army Corps from April 26th to

May 1st of this year, issued last month by

the Press Bureau, the following reference

is made to Lieut. Colonel Rennick:—

The assault commenced shortly after 2

p.m., and our men, advancing by short

rushes, reached the crest of the first slope

without a check, but owing to heavy shell-

fire the casualties were already numerous.

Within 300 yards of the start Lieut.

Colonel Rennick fell mortally wounded.

Lieut. Campbell, where he lay till

dusk. His last thoughts were for his re-

giment, and as he was put on a stretcher

he said, "Please send two of my Pathans

with me. If I die on the way to hospital

I should like to be with them." Can it be

wondered at that our Indian troops will

follow such officers into the jaws of hell?

THE "BOTTLED-UP" FLEET.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL ON THE

GERMAN NAVY.

Japanese training-ships have recently

been visiting Australia. Admiral Chisaka,

who accompanied the ships, discussed the

war, and said that the first period of the

struggle was already over, and it was now

only a question of patience, endurance,

and national resources.

As to the "uncorking" of the German

navy, he was reassuring, if disinclined to

be a prophet. There was no possible doubt,

he said, that the Germans would not come

out, because they were afraid.

His point of view seemed to be that the

bottled-up ships may just be rubbed off the

plate until the war is over.

As to the question of trying to get at

them, the Admiral said, "It would be

foolish to destroy those ships. After the

war they will belong to you."

Germany's future depends upon her

land forces. If these are defeated her

navy will have no chance whatever, so

there would be no use in attacking it. In

the Baltic the position is that Russia has

not sufficient ships to attack the Germans,

but she can defend herself and her sea

coasts against German attack."

Rear-Admiral Chisaka also attended a

dinner arranged in honour of the visit, and

said that the "German rabbits" had been

driven into the traps set by the British

Navy, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans

had been made clear. It made little differ-

ence which of the hunters actually caught

them, for they worked in perfect harmony

with the others for the common object.

DUTCH APPEAL FOR PEACE.

The Dutch "Anti-War Council" has

issued an appeal in Dutch, English,

French, and German, exhorting all bel-

ligerent peoples to proclaim their desire for

peace.

The appeal, in the English version, recog-

nizes that neutral peacemakers may be asked

"what the deuce enters their heads to mix

themselves in other peoples' affairs, since they

themselves refuse to take their share of the

common burden of the nations at war?"

Undiscovered, however, by the prospect

of such a question, the author of the manifesto

proceeds to state "neither victory nor an-

nihilation is going to assure you future

peace," which can only be secured by the

moral victory of peoples over themselves.

The document proceeds—"You will not

be expected to live up truly to the super-

humanity of the admonition 'Thou shalt

love thy enemy like thyself' and not even

to the older yet already far too difficult ad-

monition to 'Love thy neighbour like thy-

self.' All that the document considers

necessary is 'to respect thy neighbour like

thyself.'—Reuter.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

1.—The range is allotted to the 74th
Punjabis on Friday, 24th instant from
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

LEAVE.

2.—Corpl. J. F. Grosse is granted leave of
absence from 25th September, 1915 to
23rd October, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Right Section M.
G. Co.—Squad drill on Cricket ground.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M. G. Co. and
Signalling Section) who have not been
passed out—Squad drill and Rifle
exercises at Headquarters under Supt.
Major Highy and Sergt. T. Sutherland
(Range Co.).

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—
Instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder—Lecture at Headquarters by
the Inspecting Officer.

DETAILS.

IMPRESSIONS OF PEKING.

PORCELAIN AND POLITICS.

(BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.)

Very few Europeans have been privileged to have a bird's-eye view of the Capital of China from the top of the Coal Hill. The writer has to thank a Chinese friend for obtaining the necessary permission. A dozen years ago a serious-looking celestial studied in the University of London. Most of us were surprised to hear him say that he was married. He is not yet forty years of age, but he is now a grandfather. Moreover, he is a not altogether unimportant official in Peking. Even in London, this thoughtful son of Han used to talk about the splendid views from the city wall of the capital of China. But the outlook from the Coal Hill is simply wonderful.

When the Forbidden City was designed, the military instincts of the Emperor led him to specify that it must be surrounded by a moat. It is quite obvious that if execution is carried out on such a scale as to make a moat round a city, there must be a great deal of earth to carry away. Either the Emperor, or his architect, hit upon the happy idea of making a hill, which should form part of the Emperor's park, and enable him to overlook the Royal Palace. It is now pointed out to the visitor as the spot selected by one of the Emperors of China to hang himself. He certainly had a good view of the earth he was so anxious to leave. As he was suspended from the roof of the summer house on the top of the Coal Hill, he could see the famous Forbidden City, the Imperial City, the outer city, and, if it is not too gruesome, we can imagine him swinging round to catch a glimpse of the pagoda-like structure at the Temple of Heaven and the beautiful old Summer Palace which the barbarians subsequently destroyed.

WANTED—A GUIDE BOOK.

When you visit Moscow or Chicago, or any other European or American city of any importance, you find it impossible to evade guides and guidebooks. They may exist in Peking, but they are not at all well known. More than one of the European residents replied to my enquiries for such a book that he was seriously thinking of writing one. It is to be hoped that future justice will be done to such a delightful subject.

As far as it is possible to discover—some of the residents seem to be very vague about this matter—the general lay-out of the present city of Peking was due to the great Kublai Khan. It seems certain that a soldier was responsible for the main ideas. My Chinese friend, who has travelled widely in Europe and America, says that Peking and Washington have this much in common, they were both built before there was any population in their neighbourhood. Unlike the City of Victoria, which, following the lead of Topsy, "just grew," Peking was designed. In our twentieth century desire for order, we Britons have recently discovered a science called town-planning. The man who was responsible for Peking just did what Europeans have been talking about.

A FORTRESS.

In the days of bows and arrows, in that stage of pre-civilization before valiant warriors had taught us the advantages of chlorine gas and bombs dropped from Zeppelins, the City of Peking must have been considered impregnable. There is an inner square, called the Forbidden City, which is surrounded by a city wall and a moat. Outside of this there is the larger city, called the Imperial City, also surrounded by a wall. It is probable that the soldiers, necessary for a guard, lived in this outer city. The walls of the Forbidden City and those of the Imperial City are quite pretty. They are coloured pink and carry a sort of a roof of yellow tiles. They are not very thick, but when all the gates are locked even the walls of the Imperial City would have held up a fifteenth century army for some little time.

Outside of the Imperial City there is another city—it is the city of Peking. One obtains the impression that the Imperial city was built to contain within it the Imperial pleasure grounds and the soldiers. The ordinary people lived outside of all this. A very high and very thick city wall surrounds the outer city. All the streets are at right angles to each other, and a few are wide and imposing thoroughfares. In Chicago it is the overhead railways that impress one—unpleasantly. In San Francisco the Golden Gate stamps itself upon one's memory. When our soldiers reach Berlin they will find the advantages of that broad thoroughfare, the Linden

As you draw near to Moscow, the golden roofs of the churches catch your eyes. If you only passed through Peking you would always remember the gates.

It isn't really the gate that calls for comment, but the pagoda-like structure which is over it. Some royal personage, evidently had a passion for gates and arches. They look very pretty; and perhaps some of them were used as a shelter for the guards who manned the walls. But the majority were surely erected for "look see." One is inclined to favour a monarchy if the result is to make a city beautiful. There is only one choice if the overhead railways of America represent the spirit of a Republic.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

There are three expeditions to be made outside the city walls. The Summer Palace is one. The Dowager Empress traversed the twelve or fifteen miles in a barge. The "Old Buddha" was fond of water picnics and expeditions. Our party of three went in a motor car. It would be worth using shank's pony to see the Summer Palace, especially if you were as lucky as the writer, and had as a companion one whose memory seemed full of reminiscences of China's wonderful Empire. The Summer Palace faces a lake, and the lotus was in bloom as we looked down upon it.

The Temple of Heaven is within a rich side of Peking. There is a circular building with roofs covered with violet tiles. It is shut up, but the curious may look through the cracks of the door. The chairs and the flags and the desks are just as the Committee left them at its last sitting. For in this building the dreamers were once drawing up a constitution for the great Republic of China.

It is really a beautiful park, this place that is called a Temple. You may wander about among the groves of trees. Until recently anyone could find admittance. Humour states that one night a party of buxant Americans selected this park for a picnic. Unfortunately they became so jubilant that they danced the Turkey-trail on the dias where Emperors and a President have offered sacrifices to Heaven. Such wanton desecration has made it necessary to obtain permission to enter the grounds.

Across the road is another large park containing the Temple of Agriculture. In the buildings, the implements and vessels used by the Emperor and his attendants are arranged as in a museum. It is good to notice a desire to preserve some of the beautiful buildings and the treasures. My Chinese friend, the juvenile grandfather, was very proud of the museum within the Imperial City. Art treasures from the Palaces of Mukden and Jehol are stored within. The porcelain is very fine. There is a great deal of it, and the months of the collectors must water as they look at some of the rarer specimens. It is impossible to attempt a description of a museum. But it is a duty to recommend anyone interested in porcelain to go to Peking.

A few words must be given to that most interesting phenomenon, the Britisher in the Far East. In Peking he seems to be quite happy. Unless he is in the Legation quarters he almost certainly lives in a house built for a Chinese yamen. True to the tradition which rules East of Suez, he "looks in" at the Club at about 6.30 p.m. Commercial men, journalists, servants of the Republic, members of the staff of these Legations—all and sundry gather at the Club to discuss politics and the war. It is rather a shock to find German periodicals in the reading-room, and to hear words which might be a portion of the Hymn of Hate in the hall. But the Club is international, although English is the language most frequently heard.

It was a happy coincidence that just after my arrival in Peking, Sir Charles Elliot received intimation that President Yuan had decided to emulate the example of King Edward VII. and found a series of scholarships in the University of Hongkong. As in all capital cities, there seemed to be many office-seekers in Peking. A number of those in office and those out of office seemed to be Cantonese. In London there are permanent officials at the various Government offices. It would seem that, in Peking, the American system is favoured. A Chinese official is in office just so long as his own particular political party can keep him there.

This generation of Britishers will remember Peking on account of the Boxer rising. As you enter one of the gates at the British Legation wall, there is painted, in a very unostentatious fashion, the words "Let us forget." You may meet men in Peking to-day who went through the horrors of the siege. It will rather spoil the impressions created by the Summer Palace and the Gates and the porcelain, but it will make you realise that at the most unexpected times and places there comes the call to defend the helpless. The Englishmen who died in the defence of their Legation gave up their lives for the sake of the women and children.

China is changing; the thunder of the iron horse and the noise of the motor car echoes in Peking. Not very many miles away are the mares and locomotive workshops at Tangshan. It is always the Law that the old and effete must give way to the new and efficient. Yet there is much that is beautiful which has been preserved for centuries in Peking. Let us hope that whatever form of government is fashionable in China, wanton destruction and that carelessness which leads to decay will never be permitted to spoil Peking.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEARING OF EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—In answer to the grievance of your correspondent who signs himself "A Chinese Justice" and to his unwarrantable attack on the administration of Justice in British Courts, may I, as one of those who was present at the hearing of the case, mentioned in the letter, state the facts?

In the first place, the charge was not one of indecent assault, but something far more serious. Secondly the case was not heard in camera, only the evidence of the child, a girl of 14—and that after the prisoner, a man of 22, had made a full and complete confession.

I may say that the child actually looked about 12 years old, and, as I have previously stated, the so-called youth was 22. So much for the "love affair" mentioned by your correspondent.

It is true the prisoner was poor, and it is further true that could he have afforded to employ a Solicitor he would have been advised that unless he pleaded guilty to the crime with which he was charged, it could, by no possible means, have been brought home to him and thus it would have been a case of "money controlling justice."

It is difficult to know what your correspondent is really annoyed at. It cannot be that he wanted to hear the nauseating details; it also seems unlikely that he is a friend or relation of the accused man inasmuch as he does not state so in his letter, and I am convinced that so highly principled a man as your correspondent must be, cannot be one of those persons known as "Street Lawyers" and who is annoyed at losing a possible commission. I beg to enclose my card.—Yours faithfully,

SOLON.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—With reference to the letter by "A Chinese Justice," and to your remarks thereon in regard to a case at the Magistracy recently, I wish to point out that your information is not wholly correct. The preliminary stages of the case were [not?] tried in camera and the proceedings were widely circulated in the Vernacular Press (especially the "Tai Kwong Daily"). The reports were of the most indecent kind—indeed so indecent that I wonder the Government ever allowed them to be printed.

I think the Magistrate was quite right in shutting off the public from the hearing, only it was done too late to be of any good.

Whilst on the subject, I have noticed many instances of cases appearing in Chinese papers which are not fit for reading and of which no mention whatever is made in the English dailies. Surely there must be a law governing the publication of such matters and some representation should be made to Government if such publications do not come under any Ordinance.—Yours truly,

A CHINESE RESIDENT.

"MILITARY GROUND."

(TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—Whilst fishing yesterday in Kowloon between Macdonald's works and the detention camp, and distant from the latter over 250 yards, I was informed that I was encroaching and was a few yards within the military ground, although there is no mark to show where the military ground begins.

I have, however, seen many Chinese fishing at a much nearer distance to the camp and their boys playing there every afternoon. I think that the military authorities should place a boundary fence or board to show where their ground begins and not to leave it to a private to fix the boundary at his pleasure to the inconvenience and annoyance of the public.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at Los Angeles, U.S.A.	\$ 600.00
Per Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Victoria, B.C., from Min Sang Reading Room	460.00
Chinese Society at Singapore	117.00
Siam Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ipoh	356.87
Wong Kew Yuen Sit Tin, Vancouver	58.45
Tin Sui Lau's subscription book	99.00
Already acknowledged	542,199.43
Total	\$343,890.35

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The September Criminal Sessions were opened yesterday morning at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, there being seven cases on the calendar, involving sixteen prisoners.

RETURNED BANISHED PRISONER.

Wong Ming, alias Wong Chung-kam, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) said the man was convicted of stealing on June 26th, 1913, and banished on the completion of his sentence, for five years. He returned before the expiration of that time and on August 24th, of last year, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breach of the deportation order. He was banished again for two years and had again returned.

The prisoner said that while he was away a flood occurred, demolished his house and drowned his parents. He returned to the Colony to find his wife and get some money to rebuild his house. He had found his wife when he was arrested.

His Lordship told the prisoner that if his story were true, his wife could have remitted the money to Canton. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour, however.

Young Ching Pu, Leung Lau and Shun Pu were charged with robbery on August 21st at a house, 8, Lu On Lane, and assaulting a woman with intent to rob. The prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General said the first prisoner was arrested coming out of the house, the second was arrested on the information of the first, and the third was arrested on information given by the first two. The only evidence against the third, was his own statement. Two knives were found, one in the house and the other on the hill side, which the third prisoner claimed as his.

In sentencing them to six years' hard labour and fourteen strokes of the cat, his Lordship observed:—You are a trio of cowards. You came armed with knives to assault and rob this unfortunate woman.

SEQUEL TO A FIREFIGHT.

In the Second Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, a jury, Chau On and Pang Fu Chun, were charged with unlawfully being in possession of goods stolen outside the Colony.

The first prisoner was found not guilty and discharged, but the second was sentenced to three years with hard labour.

A BOMB CASE. The legal table was strewn with ominous-looking bombs when Chang Ling Chi was charged with being in unlawful possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defended.

Mr. Hodgson described the circumstances under which the explosives were discovered. The prisoner was seen leaving the wharf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., followed by a constable carrying a basket and a box. The constable who inspected passengers' baggage found that the box and basket contained highly explosive matter, including fulminate of silver, and also a number of tubes which could be used for making detonators.

Expert evidence was given by Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, who said that the matter found in the prisoner's baggage was highly explosive and dangerous to carry about.

Answering Mr. Jenkin, witness said that if a person knew what these things were he would not carry them about in a careless manner, especially fulminate of silver.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Dovey also said that the Chinese used fulminate of silver in the manufacture of fireworks, chiefly for the pyrotechnics called "throw downs." Judging from all the things which were found in the man's baggage he should say that they were for the express purpose of making impact bombs; a favourite method with Chinese.

The Iukong who apprehended the man said that he did not make any attempt to escape. Prisoner said that the bomb cases and explosives were given him by his brother.

Prisoner in the witness-box again affirmed that the bomb cases etc., were given to him by his brother to take to the country. His brother also said that the glass tubes, which really held sulphuric acid, contained medicine. The powders he was told were toothache powders and the other substances "face plaster." When he asked his brother what the packages contained he was told not to ask so many questions, and that the contents would be "useful when they got to the country."

In the course of his address to the jury the Crown Solicitor said that the Chinese knew more than we did about bombs. How they were made and so on; in fact that they were "full of bombs."

Mr. Jenkin, at the outset of his address contended that the Crown Solicitor had no right to say that Chinamen were full of bombs, and that should not be taken as showing that the man in the box was a man who was also full of bombs. The habits of his race had nothing to do with the man's guilt. He was of the opinion that the man, or boy, was either a bomb-runner or a "booby," and he contended that everything which his client had done went to show that he was merely a "booby"; a very simple fellow who was quite incapable of being a bomb-runner.

The jury by a majority of five to two found prisoner guilty and sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

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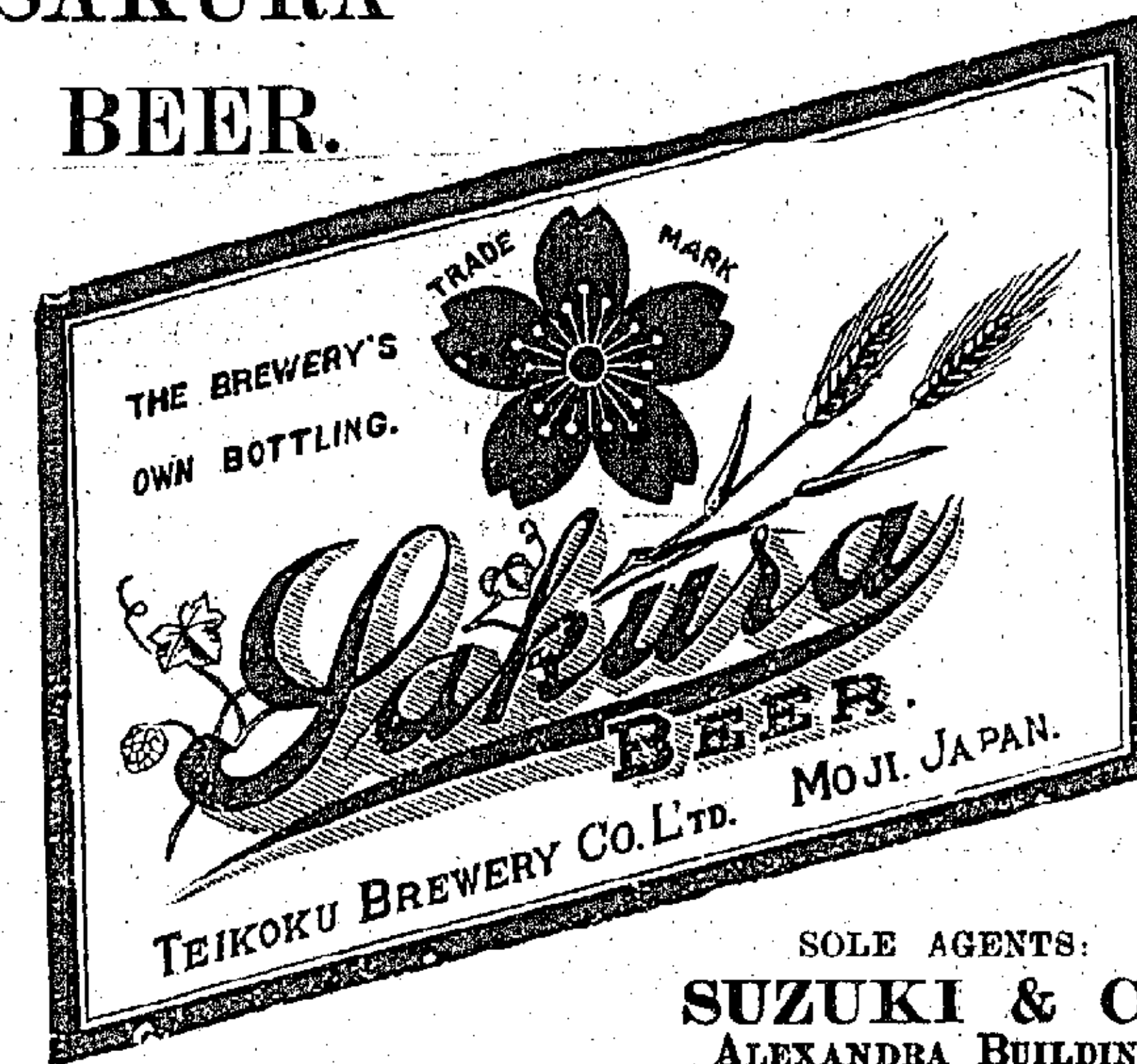
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TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

[855]

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INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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No. 11A, CAINES ROAD,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

[755]

香港中外新報

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Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
SECOND AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE, 1915.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Colonial Treasurer to act as CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [1000]

G. R.
TREASURY.TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
SECOND AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE, 1915.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALL persons who are duty it is under this Ordinance to notify the Custodian of property held or managed by them on behalf of enemies are requested to send in lists of such property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such lists should show the name, the present residence, if known, or supposed present residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the property is held or managed. A separate list (in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each class of property, e.g., deposits on current account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip, etc., etc. In respect of each class of property separate lists must be made of property over which the holder or manager has a lien. In the case of payments under section 4 of the Ordinance the particulars required are:—The names and present residences, where known, of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the dividends or interest become due and payable, and the amount and description of stock, shares, etc., on which such dividends and interest are due. Separate lists of particulars (in duplicate) should be sent in of dividends, interest and shares of profits, respectively. Payments may be made by forwarding to the Treasury cheques in favour of "CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY" or by sending a bank receipt for money paid to or credited to the Custodian's account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Further information may be obtained during the usual hours at the Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer,
Custodian of Enemy Property.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1001]

ESTATE OF W. IMHOOF, DECEASED.

CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to send details of their claims to the French Consulate at Canton within one month from this date, and all monies due to the deceased should be forwarded within that time.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. [1002]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS
(\$24,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited by the undersigned in the following Banks, namely, THE BANK OF CHINA and THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 11th September, 1915. [1003]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB (8000 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

3	400	887	1269	1627
83	431	925	1302	1637
137	467	954	1305	1684
138	483	956	1329	1693
175	491	1002	1334	1699
184	503	1006	1388	1697
198	591	1145	1413	1773
285	631	1148	1441	1775
297	637	1172	1464	1783
299	639	1221	1486	1787
310	643	1224	1490	1874
356	651	1227	1499	1915
350	768	1265	1502	1930

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAN for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—
"C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [1944]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT
WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and until further Notice, the Supply of Water by means of House Services to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS, will be DISCONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main District.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [983]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for these passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1915. [990]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by

VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S.,

Member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientists, in Boston, Mass., in the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL.

On FRIDAY,

September 24th, at 5.30 P.M.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [992]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway, located on corner of Victoria Road, No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$100.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum. STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914. For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Sissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru. ment, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [867]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[892]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

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HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Private Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PRODUCTIONS.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 83, SHAMHEEN, B.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Kestrel" Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession, and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

IAN MOIR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [888]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DUNNYS & BOWLEY.

HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [88]

ON SALE.

A LIST OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 26 years, FROM 1874 to 1899.

PRICE 25 CASH.

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SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

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LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1915.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

It is proverbially rash to venture on prophecy as to the course of affairs in China, and he would be a more than ordinarily rash man who would risk a decided forecast as to what will be the result of the present movement for writing-up the idea of a reversion to a monarchy. The first difficulty is to ascertain what the present form of government in China really is. It goes by the name of a republic, and YUAN SHIH-KAI is styled the formally-elected President, but it would take a skilled detective to discover wherein the people have more control of the government of their land now than they had under the Manchu Emperors, while the powers wielded by the President might well excite the envy of some of the "absolute" monarchs of the late dynasty—and, indeed, of some Western rulers. In short, we fail to see that it would make the least difference to anyone if China were styled a monarchy instead of a republic, or if YUAN SHIH-KAI were called King instead of President. Arguments as to the abstract principle are very little to the point, for whatever happens, China's actual system of government will remain unchanged, and it is only a question of nomenclature that is really at stake. The newly-formed Ch'ou-an Hui may prove conclusively that a monarchy is the ideal system for China, but it will not affect the situation in the slightest degree: China is, in practice, under a monarchical system of government now, and the most that can be done is to change its name. Names are, however, such potent factors in China that it is quite possible that a sharp cleavage may arise over this secondary question, the more so as the people of China without any real call for it on their part. We know that Dr. SUN proclaimed that "The substitution of a republic for a monarchy is not the fruit of a transient passion, but the natural outcome of a long-cherished desire

for freedom, contentment, and advancement," but he called no evidence in support of this *ex parte* statement, while he himself went a long way towards falsifying it when, a few days later, he worshipped at the shrine of the first Ming Emperor, and acknowledged the people of China to be the subjects of this defunct potentate. As Mr. BLAND has pointed out, it was only by accident that China became a republic, even in name. It is certain that those who originally raised the standard of revolution at Wuchang had no such idea; as a matter of fact, it is hard to say what idea they had beyond the overthrow of the Manchus. This was seen in the divergence of opinion that manifested itself when the revolution was successful—in the efforts that were made to find a successor to the Throne either among the descendants of the MING EMPERORS or in the posterity of Confucius. There was only one party with a ready-made, cut-and-dried scheme of government, and so Dr. SUN's republican theories carried the day. China became a republic simply because no one could suggest anything else for her to do, and, as things have turned out, it was the best course. To have adopted any candidate for the Throne at that moment would have incensed the south-east and forced a rupture; by working under the name of a republic YUAN SHIH-KAI has been able to restore more and more of the old system until now the monarchy exists in all but name. The one question now at issue is—"Is it worth while to take the risk of changing the name?" In spite of the dangers besetting the path of the would-be prophet, we would venture so far as to suggest that YUAN SHIH-KAI will not take this step at present nor in the immediate future. In this he will not be swayed by a love of republican institutions, although he did declare in 1912 that "the establishment of the republic fulfilled his long-cherished desires"; these desires had lain dormant so long and were discovered so late and so suddenly that we do not think they would exercise a very great influence in a crisis; the determining motive will be expediency. At present, under the name of a republic, YUAN SHIH-KAI enjoys all the powers of a monarch, and he is under no obligation as a statesman to imperil the powers he actually possesses for a mere question of nomenclature. The only imaginable circumstance that could induce him to make such a change would be proof that it was desired by the articulate minority of the people; the inarticulate majority would always accept the *fait accompli* in such a matter provided it cost them nothing in land tax or other exactions.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. T. F. Hough returned to Hongkong on Sunday.

The Mt. Austin Men's Society have arranged for a lantern lecture to be given in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: "Nansen's Farthest North."

The lecture will be open to all.

Nine cases of enteric fever were notified in the Colony last week, viz., 1 Indian, 1 Australian, 1 British and the rest Chinese (two imported). Two cases ended fatally. Only four of the cases were in the city of Victoria, the remaining five being from districts other than the city. Besides the enteric cases one fatal case of plague and one fatal case of cholera were reported both from districts other than the city.

How would the cash system do in Hongkong clubs? At the last half-yearly meeting of the Selangor Club, the Resident of Selangor, who is its president, declared, "the cash system had been over a year in existence and had proved most satisfactory. It avoided all possibility of bad debts, obviated much account keeping, and had been beneficial both to the members individually and to the club as an institution."

A marriage was to take place very quietly on Saturday, September 4th, at the parish church, Mortlake, between Cyril Cameron Pyke, second son of the late Thomas Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, of 23, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W., and Alice, widow of the late William Keswick, M.P., D.L., of J.P., of Eastwick Park, Leatherhead, Surrey, and daughter of the late Richard Williams Barrington and Mrs. Barrington, of Eden Park, Dundrum, County Dublin.

THE LATE MR. G. J. B. SAYER.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Amidst many tokens of respect and esteem the remains of the late Mr. G. J. B. Sayer were interred at Happy Valley cemetery last evening. The cortege passed the Monument at 5.30, those who formed a numerous following including the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (as Master of the University Lodge of Freemasons), Lieut.-Colonel Iles R.G.A.; Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., Capt. G. Lammer, Major D. Macdonald, Lieut. Crowther Smith, Capt. Pennefather, Sergt.-Major Higby, and Messrs. T. F. Hough, J. H. Gardiner, W. Budge, H. A. Lammer, A. T. Hamilton, E. J. James, W. J. Jeffries, H. B. Bridger, J. P. Currie, W. J. Hansen, C. Clarke, M. S. Northcote, J. Hooper, J. J. Bryan, J. Rodger, F. M. Crawford, H. M. Nemazee, T. Petrie, J. H. Underwood, Inspector Sim, etc.

There was a large number of beautiful floral tributes, which included the following: From the Precursor and members of the Victoria Precursor and Priory, 78; R.W.M. T. F. Hough and Officers, D.G.L.; brethren of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, E.C.; brethren of Lodge St. John, No. 618, S.C.; officers and brethren of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, E.C.; members of the Phoenix Club; Worshipful Master and brethren of University Lodge, No. 3606, E.C., members and companions of the Victoria Chapter; M.E.Z. and companions of the United Chapter, 1341, E.C., W.M. and Officers of the United Services Lodge 1341 E.C. There were wreaths also from the widow, children and grandchildren; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, Mr. G. Sachse, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Northcote, Mr. R. W. Smith, Mr. W. J. Hansen, Gande, Price & Co., Mr. R. Howard, Mr. W. J. Hobbs and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammer and Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crappell, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lammer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Petrie, and others.

The sad ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of Mr. F. H. Williams (Hon. Secretary of the Dockyard Recreation Club), presented at the annual meeting recently, states, *inter alia*—

Although we have lost 38 members during the year, through their services being required at Home and other Ports for War Service, yet it is gratifying to report that our present membership is 95.

The continued popularity of the Club proves that it supplies a necessary means of bringing the members of the Dockyard Staff and their families into closer touch with one another, and by such social intercourse tends to promote good feeling both in daily business and private life.

During the year under review the Club has suffered owing to several prominent workers having been transferred to other yards, due to war requirements. Perhaps the most severe loss was the departure of our late Chairman, Mr. E. B. Bate. In August, 1912, he was elected to the office of Chairman of the Club when the membership was but 36 but, thanks to the keen interest he took in club matters, at the end of his first year of office we mustered 71, and at the end of last year the membership had reached the unprecedented total of 130, and there is every reason to hope that, apart from transfer of members due to the war, the membership will be maintained.

Another prominent worker who has returned to England is Mr. R. Stewart. He had been a member since the Club's inception, and it was principally due to his zeal and enthusiasm that the Club became the proud possessor of the finest rifle range in the Colony. Latterly he was interested in the Tennis Section and was largely instrumental in obtaining the courts. The Club will always be indebted to him for his work in connection with these two valuable additions to the facilities offered to our members for sport and recreation.

A welcome addition to the Club's attractions is the new Club Room. After many efforts the Admiralty has at last been persuaded that a room of sorts was extremely necessary and, thanks to the grant made, but more especially to the careful supervision of the erecting and construction of the building, we are now in possession of a commodious room, which is open daily for the comfort of our members.

THE SPY BUSINESS.

A Geneva message to the Fourier Agency states that the Swiss police are again on the track of an espionage affair, and have arrested a man who has been employing young women on spying missions to France on behalf of Germany. Further arrests are expected shortly.

Exchange Special.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

DEMOCRUS, British str., 4,289, —, 20th September—Singapore 14th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, Perkins, 19th September—Hilo 15th September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KATFONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 20th September—Haiphong 19th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KANCHOH, British str., 1,228, Rees Lewis, 19th September—Swatow 18th September, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
 PAOTING, British str., 1,072, F. M. Dillon, 20th September—Tsingtau 14th September, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
 PINGUEY, British str., 4,922, Brown, 18th September—Hilo 15th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,027, O. Yach, 19th September—Bangkok 12th September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
 SINKING, British str., 1,010, C. C. Williams, 20th September—Shanghai 19th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SIR RICHARD ANDREW, British str., 1,235, R. Tindle, 20th September—Ching-watsoo 18th September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
 TAIHUNG, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 20th September—Shanghai 19th September, General—Chinese.
 TANSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,951, 19th September—Port Courber 16th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,923—Asai, 19th September—Moji 15th September, Coal—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 September 20th.
 CHONGKING, British str., for Tientsin.
 CHONGKING, British str., for Swatow.
 TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

September 20th.
 DAGFIN, Norwegian str., for Hailow.
 EIGER, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.
 LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.
 PINGUEY, British str., for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Sinkang*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Miss Geering and Mrs. Cogan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Montana* left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th September, for Hongkong via Manila, etc. The Mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Yamato Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow.

The str. *Montana* arrived Moji on Friday, the 17th inst. at 10 a.m., left Moji same day, at 10 p.m., and arrived Kobe on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Muttra* left Calcutta on the 16th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong on 20th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Phuyen* left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th inst.
 The str. *Taiyuan* left Manila for Hongkong on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive to-day.
 The P.M. str. *Montana* left Shanghai on the 19th inst., for Hongkong via Manila.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. HENRIE.
 Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Give all the Important Towns on route from CANTON to WUCHEW.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th Oct.
LONDON	NOB	Brit. str.	—	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	PAUL LECAT	Fr. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	MESSENGERS MARITIME	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & PORTS	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	NIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Oct., at 5 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 8th Oct., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	About 23rd inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 18th Oct., at Noon.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 13th Oct., at 11 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 10 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at D'light.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at D'light.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 12th Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	About 24th inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 4th Oct., at 5 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	About 9th Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 7 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at D'light.
MASSILLON & PORTS	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Wed., 22nd Sept.	D'light.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 22nd Sept.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KUNGSANG"	Fri., 24th Sept.	D'light.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Fri., 24th Sept.	D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Fri., 24th Sept.	3 P.M.
BOMBAY	"LOONGSANG"	Sat., 25th Sept.	3 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Sat., 25th Sept.	D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"YUENSANG"	Tue., 28th Sept.	D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Sat., 2nd Oct.	3 P.M.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "NANSANG," and "POKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chetoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jezeiton and Laruan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [8.]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

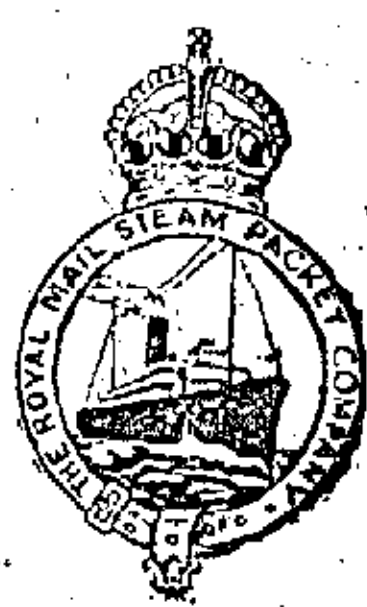
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Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... Beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.
 Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:	PROPOSED SAILINGS:	FROM COLOMBO:
24th September,	Connecting with "KATHIAWAR"	17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong 11/26th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

GENERAL AGENTS.

[942]

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 23rd Sept. For Freight please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN," Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "ARABIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamers proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAMATA," due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "FATHAN" on or about 27th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.,) LIMITED.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER," Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [953]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

</

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postal Communication including Parcel Post, but with the exception of insurance, is resumed to Samoa and New Guinea.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Yasaka Maru Mongolia en route to Manila
Fushimi Maru Nankin

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Australia ...	Taiwan ...	21st Sept.
Europe (London 24th Aug. via Siberia) ...	Nankin ...	22nd Sept.
AMERICA (via Mongolia) ...	Yasaka Maru ...	23rd Sept.
Europe (via NEGAPATAM) ...	Fushimi Maru ...	23rd Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard ...	Chongpa ...	Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Kojo Maru ...	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong ...	Rus ...	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, and Poochow ...	Haitan ...	Tuesday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung ...	Sueyikio Maru ...	Tuesday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Yameng ...	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Yameng ...	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Liangchow ...	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 25th Sept.		Registration ... 2.15 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Tomba Maru ...	Tuesday, 21st, 2.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Choyang ...	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Sandakan ...	Hinang ...	Wednesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe ...	Itota ...	Wednesday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Kaifeng ...	Thursday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom ...	Yasaka Maru ...	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sinkiang ...	Thursday, 23rd, 2.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 25th Sept.		Registration ... 3.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin ...	Chipsing ...	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Friday, 24th, Printed Matter and Samples ...		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
Registration ...		10.15 A.M.
Registration ...		10.30 A.M.
Letters ...		11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...	Haimen ...	Friday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Fushimi Maru ...	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Loongang ...	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe ...	Kameang ...	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	Taiwan ...	Monday, 27th, 10.15 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin ...	Haitan ...	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...	Haitan ...	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Chinkua ...	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Mongolia ...	Thursday, 30th, 11.15 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chung Chow ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Yuchow and Sam Shui ...	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kowloon ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

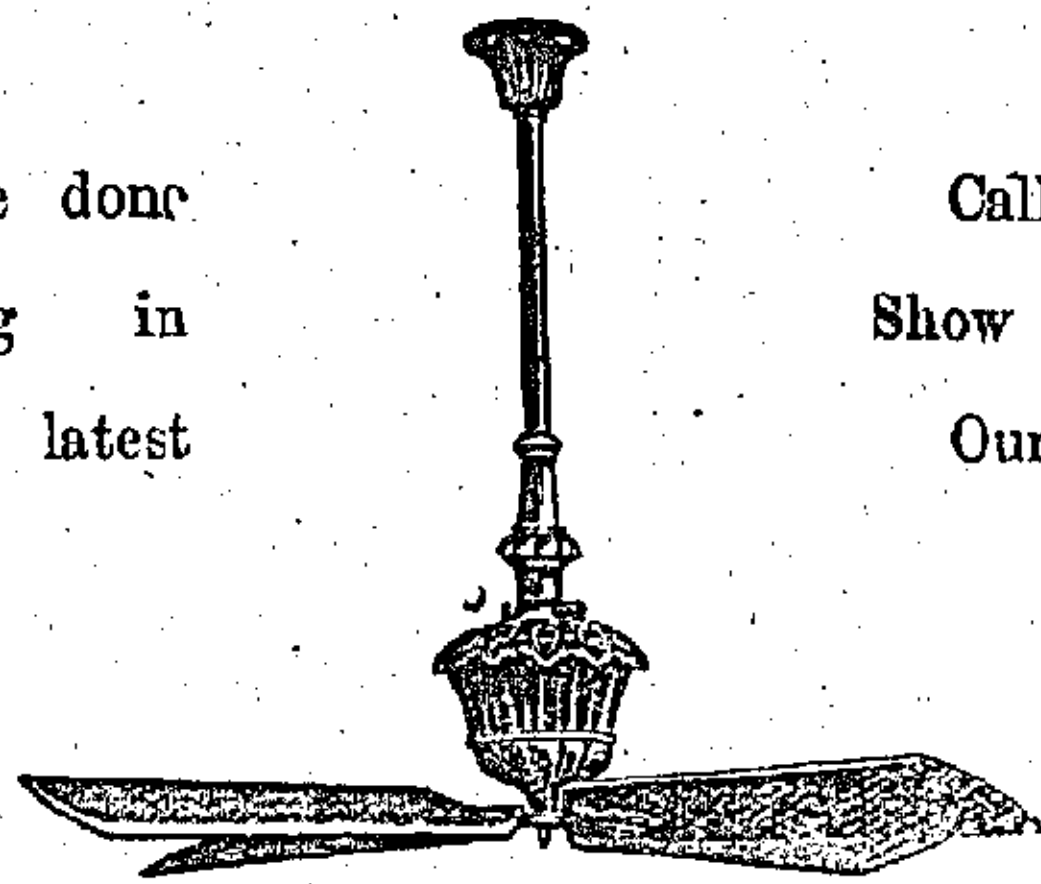
From Sheungwan Western British P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton ...	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shoh Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon ...	6.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumtuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Swatow ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
It can be done
by investing in
one of our latest
type desk or
ceiling fans.
Call at our
Show Room.
Our fans keep
the flag
flying.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 334

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 20th.

On LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/9 1/2	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/9 1/2	Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 1/9 1/2	
On PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 247
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 257 1/2	
On GERMANY:—	On demand ... 100M.
On NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 42 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight ... 42 1/2	
On CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 135 1/2
Bank, on demand ... 135 1/2	
On SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight ... 78
Private, 30 days' sight ... 78	
On YOKOHAMA:—	On demand ... 86
On MANILA:—	On demand ... 83 nom
On SINGAPORE:—	On demand ... 76 1/2
On BATAVIA:—	On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK:—	On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
On SOERABAYA:—	On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK:—	On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$11.25 n.	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 50.80	
SILVER, for OR. ... 23 1/2 d.	

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... 85.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA TIONS CASH.	REVENUE ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$180, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$1, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$1.30, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
COTTON MILLS.—				
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 105, sales	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 161, sales	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	Tls. 90, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Loan Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 90 1/2, buyers	
Swatow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 5 1/2	
Sueyikio Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 180, sales	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	\$9, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
(In Liquidation)				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$4	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	\$82, buyers	5 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$82, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 6 1/2, sellers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	160,000	Tls. 5 all	Tls. 9 1/2, buyers	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 82	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10 all	\$1.60, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$43 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$112, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25 all	\$83	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	\$18, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1 all	\$5 10, buyers	6 p.c.
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50	\$120, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20	\$161, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$250 \$50	\$120, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15 \$5	Tls. 165, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 \$100	\$97	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100 \$50	\$243, buy. @	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
H.K. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$109, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 all	\$75	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 all	\$30, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$72, buyers	5 p.c.
Mastheadly tot Mijia, (Szechuan)	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 392, sellers	
MINING.—				
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	4/6	
Chinoise Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	3/4	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$1 1/2, sellers	
Tromb Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1 all	\$1 1/2, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 all	\$8 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$134, quiet	
Indon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$33	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$0.40, buyers	5 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	30,000	\$50 all	\$19.50, dir. ny.	4 p.c.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15 all	\$20 1/2, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25 all	\$1.07, sal.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$1 all	\$1.91, sal.	8 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$35 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
South China Ferrying Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$25	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$3 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
STRENGTH AND URETHANES.—				
Fovell, Wm., Limited	21,320	\$7 all	\$5	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$6.85	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$16 1/2	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 757,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rates may be obtained on application.

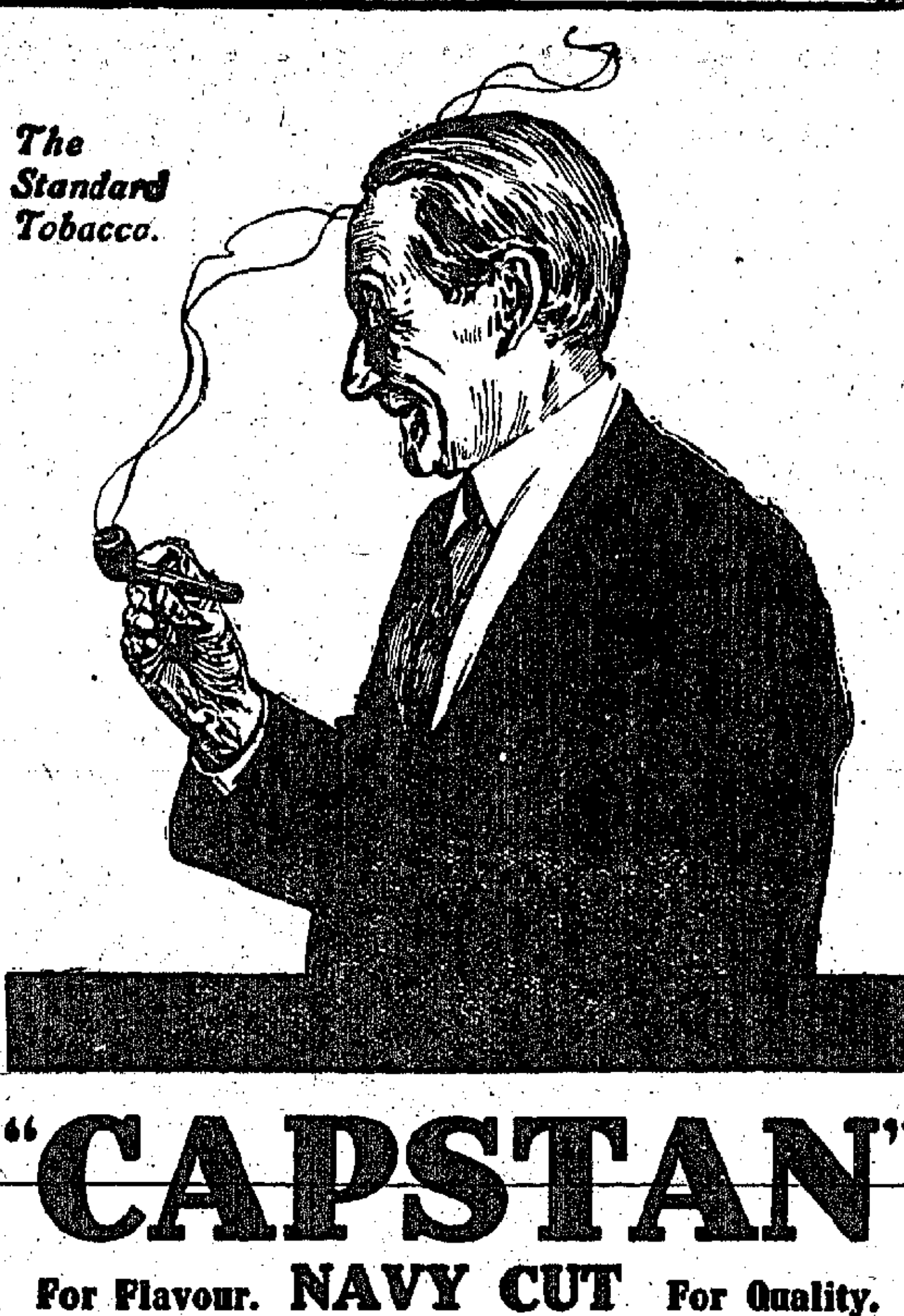
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.



"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$2,500,000 at \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. ELLIOTT, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GIBNEY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIN.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$1,250,000

(Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates
to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

8, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow,
Wassih, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsai-
kiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi,
Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Peking,
Tongshan, Luanchow, Tangshan, Hsing-
tai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaochin,
Chiahsin, Lanchi, Hukow, Ningpo.

KAIPOING: Changchun, Sinyang, Lolo,
Chowku, Tientsin, Chouan, Tientsin,
Lanchi, Jitsing, Tientsin, Yitah,
Haiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN:
Yancheng, Poochow. CHANGCHUN:
Kilin, Moukden, Newhwang, Dairen,
Harbin, Tientsin, Tieling, Chinchow,
Antung, CANTON, KUEIANG, PEKING:
Kueihua, Sinyangchow, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every
description of Banking business transacted;
loans granted on approved securities. Special
facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1914.

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Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 3,970,000

President: KAZUTOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOTARO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKU YAMAHARA, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Akou Kagi Makung Taipei
Amoy Kankou Osaka Taipei
Canton Keelung Shanghai Taitse
Fookow Kinkang Singapore Tientsin
Giran Kobe Shinkiku Taiwan
Hongkong London Swatow Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:
PARIS BANK.